FAMILY LIFE

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Teen-Age Marriage Readiness

No large group of marriages has as great probability of failure as do the marriages of students in high schools. This is the finding of U.S. Census statisticians, confirmed by many others. Yet marriages of these young people continue in large numbers, and form one of the serious problems of school administrators and teachers as well as of parents. To schoolmen and parents, the reasons why such marriages fail are obvious enough, but since many of the young people themselves do not recognize the reasons, further study and publication of them is highly desireable.

For some years the American Institute of Family Relations has been using a questionnaire, *The Marriage Readiness Inquiry,* prepared by the assistant director of its Department of Education, Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D. (Any interested reader may have a copy of this on request accompanied by an unused 4c postage stamp.) One of the Institute's counselors, Mrs. Edna K. Upton, used it in a survey of 600 Los Angeles high school students, and published the results in a Master's thesis in psychology at Pepperdine College.

The inquiry's questions measure such factors as affection, companionship, conventionality, order, personality, sexual attitudes, sociability, and background factors such as happiness in childhood and happiness of parents' marriage. Boys and girls were tabulated separately, of course, as were also Protestants and Roman Catholics.

As in all other studies, girls were found to be somewhat more ready for marriage than boys—or perhaps it would be more accurate to say, somewhat less unready. They were more able to show and receive affection, than were the boys. They were more companionable, in that they were more likely to share the boys' interests, than vice versa. They were better organized, more conventional (this is a trait that has been found in many studies to be associated with success in marriage), and were more able to discuss sex objectively, than were boys.

The less well-known idealism and romantic outlook of young people was brought out vividly. The young people in general believed that "the right person will come along," that one can depend upon the partner in all circumstances, and that interests will remain

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permanent. The fact that these misconceptions are also held by many persons old enough to vote, does not aid the high school pupil in making marriage successful! Girls were of course more "romantic" than boys. Neither sex was particularly adept socially, although girls surpassed boys in this respect—indeed, another study found that freshman girls in high school surpassed senior boys in some aspects of social intelligence.

Religious affiliation seemed to have little correlation with scores on the various items of the test, although the Roman Catholics were rated as more conventional in their outlook and their scores showed a narrower range of variability than did those of the Protestants.

Few factors are statistically more important, in predicting marital happiness, than the parental happiness in marriage. The findings on this point, in the present study, are not easy to interpret. Girls tended, more than boys, to report their parents' marriages as unhappy. Whether this represents more mature insight on the daughter's part, or a more rebellious and critical attitude, can hardly be determined.

The picture that emerges from this survey of 600 representative Los Angeles high school students is that of a group of immature, over-romantic, and quite unrealistic young people, whose emotional and social characteristics are out of line with those that have been found, in many studies, to be associated with successful marriage. It points to the need for much better preparation of the young people, both at home, in the school, and through the church and community agencies,—for after all, many of them are nearly 18 years old at which age they can marry legally without the consent of their parents. Mrs. Upton urges the desirability of a follow-up of such studies as this, 10 years later after the young people have actually married. Such research is highly desirable.

(RESPONSES OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO A MARRIAGE READINESS INQUIRY, by Edna Kumpe Upton. Pp. 84, unpublished Master of Arts thesis in the library of George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California, June, 1958.)

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Around the World

KAPITEL, a German newsletter for Catholic men and women on family problems and children. Address: Butzbacher Strasse 3, Frankfurt, Germany.

MOUVEMENT MONDIAL DES MERES (World Maternal Movement) of which the AIFR is a member, works for the interests of mothers and children the world over. Their publication is: *Nouvelles et Documents,* 33ter, rue de Valois, Paris 1er, France.

MATRIARCHY is the best social organization for Asia, the World Movement of Mothers was told by a Hindu, Mrs. Ika Paul-Pont. It exists in Assam, and in the Indian state of Travancore, as well as in some parts of Indonesia. "Wherever this system exists," she declared, "the evolution of the social environment in general, and the condi-

tion of the family in particular are superior to those in the rest of Asia."

HOMES for the retired in Sweden are financially state supported. But each township must provide the housing that will be able to accommodate ten per cent of all pensionees in the community. The homes are open to all persons above 67 years of age (regardless of income) who cannot care for an apartment themselves and who are yet not in need of hospital care. The only schedules the residents must meet are the meal hours. Other than that they are free to have visitors or go to town if they wish. Additional services for the elderly provided by the state include homemaker services, hospital care for the acutely ill, and sanitariums for the chronically ill. Described in *Union Sociale* (Nov., 1959).

ISRAELI children who are victims of sex offenses, no longer have to undergo the added emotional trauma of dealing directly with the courts and police. A 1955 law provides for the appointment of "youth examiners" who act as intermediaries between the child and the courts. *Canada's Health and Welfare* (Nov., 1959).

HUMANISTS have the lowest divorce rate of any organized religion or ethical group in the Netherlands. Protestants and Roman Catholics are followed, as in the U.S., by those who profess "no religion" and who have the highest proportion of marital breakups.

IF WOMEN are not forced against their will into labor outside their homes, to the detriment of their children, society must make five adjustments says Marie Baers, a Belgium leader, in the *International Labor Review:* "(1) Family allowances; (2) special allowances for mothers of young children who do not go out to work; (3) part-time work; (4) reemployment opportunities for women over 40 years of age; and (5) social security adjustments to meet such new arrangements for women's work."

STATUS in the United States may be determined by the kind of house one occupies and the kind of automobile one drives, but in Europe there is a different measure—a family is judged by its baby carriage!

MORTALITY ratios (the ratio between the number of deaths that occurred to the number of deaths expected) in England have shifted in favor of the "intermediate social class." The classes are determined by occupation and at one time the top social class, the professionals, had the most favorable ratio. However, trends show that today the intermediate group has fewer deaths than expected. The remaining social groups, in order of decreasingly favorable mortality ratios are: skilled workers; partly skilled workers; unskilled workers. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's *Statistical Bulletin* (Oct., 1959).

PERSONAL MATURITY AND FAMILY SECURITY will be the theme of the International Family Conference to be held August 23-26, 1960 at Columbia University, Teacher's College, New York City.

RESEARCH INTO PARENT EDUCATION, was the title of UNESCO's Institute for Education meeting in Sevres, France, last June. The convention's purpose was to promote the development of researches which might

contribute to parent education in various countries.

"GROUP WORK and Group Psychotherapy In the Treatment of Delinquent and Maladjusted Children and Adolescents" was the theme of the eighth annual session of l'Union Internationale de Protection de l'enfance (International Union for the Protection of Children) held in Sigutna, Sweden in August, 1959. Conferees stressed the necessity of permitting the young group members to move in groups other than their "living groups."

GUIA EUGENESICA AND ESTUDIOS EUGENESICOS. Two publications of the Argentinian Eugenics Society. Address: Corrientes, 1723, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

CANADA'S MENTAL HEALTH, a monthly summary of news items from the Mental Health Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada. ●

Research Notes

THERE are more elderly men in hospitals (age 60 and over) than there are elderly women, but the women stay longer, reports the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's *Statistical Bulletin*. These findings result from figures taken between 1957 and 1959 and represent insured persons only. Among men, abdominal and urological operations accounted for nearly three fifths of all operations. Heart disease was the leading cause of prolonged hospital stays.

AMERICAN per capita income has increased some 54 per cent in the past ten years, but the "real" income has increased by only 24 per cent, reports the Family Economics Bureau of Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

DOMESTIC OFFENDERS, or men found guilty of non-support of children and of fathering illegitimate children, in Baltimore, Md., appeared to have certain traits in common: (1) Their intelligence level was either normal, low-normal, or dull normal; the average formal education being eight years; (2) their employment was varied in the skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled categories; (3) nineteen per cent of all offenders were already known to the courts on other domestic offender charges; (4) negro offenders greatly outnumbered the whites; (5) about one-third had had previous conflict with the law on misdemeanor charges; (6) many showed excessive drinking and alcoholism. Report on 332 interviews from the Domestic Relations division of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, 1958.

CEREBRAL PALSY may be brought on by genetic defects, said a recent article in *Medical News* (December 23, 1959). Studies on 100 palsied children showed that some had abnormal chromosome numbers, and that most were of the "A" blood type. (In any U. S. population sample the "A" type is usually in the minority.) Family histories also indicated many instances of miscarriage.

GIFTED children with I.Q.'s of 140 and over, are on the average, well-adjusted, healthy, and come from stable homes where the father has a professional or managerial occupation. These were some of the conclusions of a survey of San Diego school children. *California Guidance Newsletter* (October, 1959).

INFECTIOUS syphillis rates are 42 per cent higher this year than they were last year, said T. Lefoy Richman,

associate executive director of the American Social Hygiene Association.

A WIFE'S housekeeping is worth $5,800 a year, estimated Elliot H. Drisko (Yonkers, N.Y. Family Service Society). The figure was arrived at by taking the case of a widower with two children, aged four months and 16 months, as an example. Three employees, one full-time and two part-time, would be needed, said Mr. Drisko. This means; (1) combination nurse-governess at $80 a week, (2) a part-time housekeeper for 16 hours a week at $1.50 an hour, (3) a baby-sitter for six hours a week for 48 weeks a year at $1 an hour. Their total salaries, together with Social Security taxes which the family would have to pay, come to more than $5,800 a year. *Family Economist,* Institute of Life Insurance.

ELDERLY people, over 65 years of age, seem to be increasingly isolated from their families, declared a recent study. Between the years 1950 and 1957, unrelated persons or persons residing in old age homes, increased one per cent. Those who were 75 or older increased by 3 per cent. Heads of families 65 years or over declined 3 per cent. Furthermore, the median income of elderly husband-wife families was $1,129, or less than half that for all husband-wife families ($2,803). *Profile of American Families,* 1940-1957, U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.

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Educational Notes

AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION meets February 25-27 at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. Topics to be discussed include adolescence, childhood psychoses, brain damage. There will be scientific sessions as well as workshops, announced Dr. Marion F. Langer, executive secretary of the association.

STARTING NURSERY SCHOOL. A film about children's patterns of beginning. Purchase price: $120 (f. o. b. New York City). Rental price: $6.50 a day. From New York University Film Library, 26 Washington Place, New York 3, N.Y.

HOLIDAY FROM RULES? A film for children in the early school years to show them how they need rules, regulations and orderly patterns of living. For information write: Portafilms, Orchard Lake, Michigan.

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For The Tall Woman

Tall women have almost every advantage except perhaps in marriagiability. This is the conclusion of A. M. Thomson of the University of Aberdeen, who has been studying them from many points of view. Taking two contrasted groups; those under 60 inches (as short), and those over 66 inches (as tall), Dr. Thomson found that short mothers had more difficult deliveries. But "whatever the nature of the delivery, the fetus of a short woman has lower vitality and is less likely to be well-grown and to survive than that of a tall woman."

The study of a sample of Aberdeen mothers "has shown that in each social class tall women tend to obtain higher scores in intelligence tests than small women." Moreover, "whatever the social class of the father, the shorter women tend to take the less skilled jobs when they leave school; and whatever the premarital occupation, the shorter women tend to marry men with the less skilled jobs."

In short, says Dr. Thomson, "the data already available show clearly that there is a continuous process of social selection whereby taller women move toward the top of the social scale, and smaller women move in the opposite direction." He also believes "it is generally true that men prefer not to marry women taller than themselves; so that tall women presumably have more restricted choice of partners. This is the only disadvantage of tallness in women that I have been able to discover." *(The Eugenics Review,* Oct., 1959).

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Inexpensive Pamphlets

TROUBLED PEOPLE ON THE JOB. Pp. 30, price 50c from Mental Health Materials Center, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.—A pamphlet for work supervisors about emotional disturbance.

PRE-ADOLESCENTS — WHAT MAKES THEM TICK? by Fritz Redl, Ph.D. Pp.28, price 25c from Child Study Association of America, 9 E. 89th st., New York 28, N.Y.

THE OPEN DOOR HOSPITAL, by Herman B. Snow, M.D. Pp. 6, from Human Relations Aids, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.—An account of what happened in one large state mental hospital when the open door policy was introduced.

WINDOWS OF UNDERSTANDING. Pp. 11, price 10c from the National Association for Retarded Children, 386 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N. Y.—A reading list for the parents of mentally retarded children.

CURRENT READING LIST. Pamphlets, Reprints, and Reports on Mental Health. Pp. 5, single copies free on request from the National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md. — Revised July, 1959.

REFERENCE GUIDE No. 1. Mental Health for Parent and Child. A selected reading list. Pp. 8, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Md.—Revised July, 1959.

PUBLICATIONS LIST. Free on request from the National Association for Retarded Children, Inc., 386 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., 1960.

RESEARCH RELATING TO CHILDREN, Bulletin No. 10. Pp. 158, price $1 from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.—March-July, 1959.

SPONSOR HANDBOOK FOR 1960. Pp. 96, price $1 from Science Clubs of America, 1719 N Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.—List of free and low-cost science materials.

YOUR CHILD MAY BE A GIFTED CHILD, by Ruth Carson. Pp. 20, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

BOLLINGEN SERIES. Pp. 31, from Bollingen Foundation, 140 E. 62 st., New York 21, N.Y.—1960 catalogue.

DIRECTORY. Private Institutions Licensed by the Department of Mental Hygiene For Fiscal Year July 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960. Pp. 13, from Division of Private Institutions, Department of Mental Hygiene, State of California, 541 South Spring st., Los Angeles, Calif.

BASIC CONSIDERATIONS IN MENTAL RETARDATION: A PRELIMINARY REPORT. Pp. 25, price 40c from Publications Office, Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

BEFORE YOU MARRY (Revised Edition), by Sylvanus M. Duvall. Pp. 250, price $3.50 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y., 1959.

Undoubtedly no book has served young people more fruitfully than has Dr. Duvall's *Before You Marry*. The fact that it had a large number of printings has proved its great popularity. Here is a completely revised edition with an added eighty pages that include the latest findings of psychologists, sociologists, marriage counselors, and other researchers and authorities in the field of marriage. Prevention of divorce and the disintegration of the family by means of preparation for marriage ought to be a clarion note sounded by parents, schools, colleges, and others who are interested in the improvement of marriage and family living. Dr. Duvall raises and discusses rather completely 101 questions which are bound to arise after marriage. He suggests that the unmarried be given help in answering them before marriage rather than waiting for them to arise later on. Would that a copy of *Before You Marry,* revised edition, be made available to every young person who thinks he is in love, and particularly to those who are engaged. — Robert S. Hicks, Pd.D.

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AMERICAN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE, by Paul H. Jacobson. Pp. 188, price $12 from Rinehart & Company, Inc., 232 Madison ave., New York 16, N. Y., 1959.

Dr. Jacobson's new book provides an evaluation of a host of statistical data pertaining to marriage and divorce which have never been brought together in such quantity and quality by any previous author. It is a valuable new attempt to appraise the significant difference in mate-selection according to geography, marital status, and age. The author throughly discusses; the changes of marriage and remarriage, stability of war and depression marriages, frequency of racial intermarriage, effectiveness of premarital legislation, seasonal patterns of marriage, probability of divorce or widowhood, frequency of religious and civil ceremonies, children and divorce, and children in orphanages, and many other facets of marriage and divorce in this country since 1860. — James J. Rue, Ph. D.

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EDUCATING THE GIFTED, edited by Joseph L. French. Pp. 543, price $7.50 from Henry Holt and Company, Inc., 383 Madison ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1959.

Beginning with the premise—"Some children of great intellectual ability become very productive adults. Many others of equal potential however, do not fulfill the promise of their youth to the satisfaction of either themselves or society"—this book presents a comprehensive survey of the literature and research in the field of "the gifted." Sixty-nine articles contributed by outstanding students in the field, are placed under a topical arrangement. The classification includes current educational problems, as well as personality, social adjustment, and achieve-

ment levels for the gifted individual. The book is an excellent text.—Ruth B. Michaelson, M.A.

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THE ARCHETYPES AND THE COLLECTIVE UNCONSCIOUS, Vol. 9, Part I of the Collected Works of C. G. Jung, Bollingen Series No. XX, translated by R. F. C. Hull. Pp. 462, price $7.50 from Pantheon Books, Inc., 333 Sixth ave., New York 24, N.Y., 1959.

The book's basic thesis is that in addition to the more familiar part of our psychic life which seems to belong to us in a very personal way because it is the product of our own experience, there is another region of the psyche which is no less important to us. This other region Jung refers to as the collective unconscious, because it represents that aspect of psychic functioning common to all mankind. Jung takes great pains to point out that he is not speaking here of inherited ideas or memories, but rather of a common tendency to structure or pattern experience in terms of certain dominant themes or motifs which can be found universally in the dreams, fairy stories, myths, and religions of all peoples. Jung refers to these basic themes as the archetypes. Several of them, such as the Mother Archetype and the Child Archetype might seem to some readers to be solely the product of personal experience. But certainly the range of material contained within the pattern, say from the Bad Witch that frightens the child in his sleep, to the image of the Virgin that inspired so much of the architecture of the Middle ages, present more experiences than could possibly be laid at the doorstep of the "merely personal" mother-child relationship. On the other hand, patterns such as the Archetype of Rebirth, or the Archetype of the Spirit, seem very remote indeed from our everyday world. But when life has lost its meaning, the image of a re-birth as the renewal of life, or an experience of the Spirit as the deeper meaning of life, might strike at the very core of existence. It is really these core experiences — expressed in phantasies, dreams, or drawings — that Jung is trying to describe.—Weyler F. Greene, Ph.D.

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WHAT THEY ASK ABOUT MARRIAGE, by Monsignor J. D. Conway. Pp. 322, price $1.95 (paperbound) from Fides Publishers, Notre Dame, Indiana, 1959.

In addition to being a director of the Catholic Student Center at Iowa State University and acting as a judge in the Diocesan Marriage Court in Davenport, Msgr. Conway conducts a weekly question box in the *Catholic Messenger*. It is from this column that he has selected questions on love, dating, engagement, marriage, and other topics which he answers from the point of view of the Catholic dogma. Msgr. Conway contends that it is important to know not only moral principles, but the 20th century context in which these principles must be applied.—Sue Kimmell.

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PSYCHOSOMATIC METHODS IN PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH, by L. Chertok. Pp. 260, price $6.50 from Pergamon Press, Inc., 122 E. 55th st., New York 22, N.Y., and P.O. Box 47715, Los Angeles, Calif., 1959.

This is a substantial contribution to the literature devoted to what might be called the humanization and de-

dramatization of childbearing. It is the second edition, the first having appeared a year earlier. In spite of an obvious attempt at objectivity, there is a definite bias in favor of the Russian "Psychoprophylaxis." Unfortunately none of the many programs in this country has been taken into account. Ours is neither "natural childbirth," Read's term, nor "painless childbirth," the label on which the Russians insist. The U.S. brand is simply "childbirth training." However, the book contains some valuable research data. Difficult questions are discussed and reports on various attempts to find answers are included. It appears that we still do not have the final answer. For example: What is pain? What is consciousness? What is the difference between normal sleep and deep trance? There are no objective criteria for the amount of pain or the amount of analgesia. All of which is apt to be confusing to anyone who has recently discovered preparation for childbirth. For those who have lived through its origins and ten years of persistent growth throughout the U.S., this book presents a worthwhile study.—Mary Jane Hungerford, Ph.D.

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THE NATURAL HISTORY OF LOVE, by Morton M. Hunt. Pp 416, price $5.95 from Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison ave., New York 22, N. Y., 1959.

This intriguing book draws on history, sociology, and anthropology to focus on the subject nearest the hearts of all people—love. It traces the love-patterns of men and women, and how they have felt about love, from the Greek culture to the present day. The author gives penetrating glimpses into each change in love-making habits. There is a delicacy of wording that makes this provocative subject a delight to the reader. — Joanna M. Gurney, M.S.

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TEACH YOURSELF TO THINK MORE CLEARLY, by A.A. Luce. Pp. 207, price $3.75 from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y., 1959.

Though written to appeal to the layman, this is definitely a book to be read by all those interested in the intricacies of logic. It claims to avoid technical material, but the average reader will find it technical indeed.—Leslie F. Brandt, C.T.

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YOUR CHILD IN A SCIENTIFIC WORLD, by Albertina Weinlander. Pp. 192, price $2.95 from Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, N.Y., 1959.

This book is useful only as a reference for a variety of introductory texts, simple books on experiments and other science matters.—Emmanuel E. Groobin, M.S.

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THE SECRET WORLD OF KIDS, by Art Linkletter, illustrated by Louis Glanzman. Pp. 287 (no index), price $3.50. Published by Bernard Geis Associates, distributed by Random House, 457 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1959.

Art Linkletter does not pretend to be a psychologist. He doesn't need to be. Memories of his own bleak childhood, years of experience in talking with youngsters on his House Party program (not to mention the five

young "Links"), and innate common sense have given him an insight into a child's world which many a parent may well envy. This is a warm, wise, and witty book in which Art (no one calls him "Mr. Linkletter") covers almost every conceivable phase of child-rearing. Beginning with the observation that a mother's emotional disturbance is transmitted to her infant through muscular tension in her arms as she holds him, continuing through the many ups and downs of childhood and the problems of the teen-ager rebelling against parental authority. The author is concerned mainly with two things: Urging parents to understand and enjoy their children; and to examine themselves and their own attitudes. "If for five seconds a day you stop and consider what a fantastic privilege it is to bring life into the world and to help it grow, I believe you'll be a better parent and a better person," he writes.—Sue Kimmell.

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GUIDE TO BETTER HEALTH, by Harry J. Johnson, M.D. Pp. 220, price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1959.

Some plain talk on healthy living, and sane approaches to proper eating, sleeping, smoking, and drinking. The author, Dr. Johnson, is president of the Life Extension Foundation. His book is based on almost 3 million physical examinations done by a famous health clinic. — Yvonne Hessler, M.S.

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A BRIEF DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN SUPERSTITIONS, by Vergilius Ferm. Pp. 259, price $6.00 from Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1959.

An entertaining collection of traditional beliefs which have influenced American culture and family life. Compiled by the head of the department of philosophy of the College of Wooster, Ohio.

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Other Books Received

CHARACTER DISORDERS IN PARENTS OF DELINQUENTS, by Beatrice Simcox Reiner and Irving Kaufman, M.D. Pp. 179, price $2.75 from Family Service Association of America, 215 Park Avenue South, New York 3, N.Y., 1959.

CASEWORK PAPERS 1959. Pp. 143, price $2.50 from the Family Association of America, 215 Park Avenue South, New York 3, N.Y.—Twelve papers from the National Conference on Social Welfare, held in May 1959 in San Francisco.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FATHER. Pp. 78, price $1 from Family Service Association of America, 215 Park Avenue South, New York 3, N.Y., 1959—Four papers dealing with the role of the father in the family and the problems resulting from his absence.

THE AGE OF THE WORLD: Moses to Darwin. Pp. 320, price $5 from the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Md., 1959.—The history of the transformation of western thought from Moses to Darwin.

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CHILD HEALTH DAY in 1960 will be observed on the first Monday in October to permit the United States to link the occasion more closely with Universal Children's Day (observed by many nations in October).

FOR THOSE WHO DEAL WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

The American Institute of Family Relations offers pamphlets and booklets that will help you to answer the questions young people ask, frankly, convincingly, and in the light of modern science. Here are a few selections from the list:

201. Home Study Course in social hygiene guidance and sex education; six lessons in pamphlet form by Roy E. Dickerson with nine additional pamphlets by Paul Popenoe and diagrams of male and female reproductive organs with explanatory text by Robert L. Dickinson. Send for detailed prospectus of this unique course, invaluable not merely to parents but to teachers, executives of youth organizations, clergymen and others who are called on to deal with modern youth. Total cost only.....$2.00

Simple, popularly written pamphlets to be put in the hands of adolescents:

4. How do you know it's love?
5. Four reasons why girls pet.
26. How do you know you're in love?
28. Are virgins out of date?
204. Why aren't boys told these things?
304. Your inferiority complex.

Any of the above sent for, each.....10c

An unusual pamphlet for young men in senior high school, in the army, or in industry; equally valuable to their sisters,—a practical discussion of the problems of growing up emotionally, of the place of sex in life before marriage, and of the biological basis of ethical standards:

23. Building sex into your life.....25c

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The Institute publishes more than a hundred books and pamphlets dealing with every phase of marriage and family life. Here are two popular ones:

1. PREPARING FOR MARRIAGE —
The Institute's widely known "Premarital Conference" pamphlet, dealing with sexual adjustment in marriage. It has proved to be just as valuable to many persons already married, as to those looking forward to marriage. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

23. BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE —
A Pamphlet intended for young men going into the army or industry; equally valuable for those in senior high school or college; but no less valuable to their sisters, parents, and educators. A simple statement of sexual ethics, constructive and soundly scientific. Sold at $15 per hundred or $2.50 per dozen; single copy.....25c

FAMILY LIVING CONFERENCES

led by experts from the Institute's staff, are available to any community which is seeking to strengthen family life. Informal lectures and discussions on preparing for marriage, marital problems, parent-child relationships, preparing for retirement, social and business relationships, and other vital matters, provide an opportunity for many people to think and work together in an informal and stimulating atmosphere. These conferences, of one two, or three days, have been highly successful wherever they have been held.

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